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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, FEBRUARY 11, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Hope reigns *eternal* in the human breast.

POPE.

HOPE is interwoven with the very life of man; and forms one of his moſt diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks. It ſhews itſelf with the firſt dawning of the underſtanding; and continually accompanies us, until we have finiſhed our appointed courſe. There is no ſituation in which we can be placed, which will effectually repreſs the efforts of this active principle. It cannot be entirely ſubdued by any force of adverſity, nor by any ſtrength of miſfortune. There is within us an elaſtic ſpring, which no weight of calamitous circumſtances can ſo wholly keep down, but that it will at times react, and elevate the mind to heights, from which it can diſcern fairer regions and brighter ſkies. Nothing do mankind more deſire to eſcape, and there is nothing, which preſents more terrors to the view in contemplation than deſpair. So abhorrent to our nature is this dreadful condition, that even the approach to it frequently either drives men to madneſs, or ſnaps the chords of life. Invigorated by the fear of its terrible influence, our nerves are braced with threefold power; and, before we will yield, we will make every exertion, whether approved by reaſon, or ſuggeſted by deſperation. As the preſſure of horrors encreaſes, new energies are awakened in the ſoul; and it diſcovers new reſources. Perceiving itſelf to be ſinking beneath its load, it graſps ſtraws, and they are converted into huge veſſels of ſafety to bear it through the fury of the tempeſt.

Hope reſults from our ſtate; in which happineſs and miſery are blended. When Eternal Juſtice drove our firſt parents from the garden of Eden and all its enjoyments, and doomed them to wander over the earth with diſcontent rankling and feſtering in their hearts, and the worm, that never dies, gnawing on their ſouls; to encounter the "pitileſs pelting" of ſtorms, raiſed by their own folly, and the changes and pains of inclement ſeaſons, which their ſin had produced; to till the ground in ſorrow, and eat their bread by the ſweat of their brows, Eternal Goodneſs, not forſaking them, gave them Hope to ſweeten the cup of their ſelf-cauſed evils and to illuminate with ſome cheering rays the dark horizon, which bounded their ſight. Hope was to them a tree of life yielding fruit, of which, whilſt ſuffering the agonies of that death, they had ſubjected themſelves to, they might eat and live. If our firſt parents had continued in that ſtate of innocence, in which they were created, hope would have been excluded by reality. By the fall, therefore, hope entered to mitigate the curſe of the fall; and, until we are purged from its corruptions, muſt be our companion. In this thing, which thus exhibits Infinite Juſtice and Infinite Beneficence harmonizing in mercy, the pious will ſee new motives to greater love and obedience: and the careleſs, if they will attend to it, muſt catch from it a flame, that ſhall animate their indifference, and melt their inſenſibility.

The effect of hope is not merely to alleviate the miſeries of life, but alſo to increaſe it pleaſures. On a careful eſtimate of our pleaſures, it will be found, that a far greater number are derived from this ſource, than from actual enjoyment. Hope is in a great meaſure the creature of fancy; and ſhe is in her pleaſures, as in her nature unlimited. Fancy creates worlds, throughout which a new Eden perpetually blooms: In which fruition never ſatiates; and hope on pinions, which never tire, takes her preſumptuous flight. It is fortunate for us in many caſes, that hope is not under the controul of reaſon. Like fear it muſt very often act independent of reaſon, that the end, for which it was implanted in us, may not be defeated.

Hope too enhances the actual enjoyments of life. If we were certain that the good, we at preſent poſſeſs, would ſhortly be taken from us, anxiety about this event would rob us of the power of enjoying it. Even where there is no *poſitive fear* of loſing, what we have, the *poſitive hope* of its continuance and its encreaſe gives a peculiar zeſt to the pleaſure, we derive from its enjoyment. If the fond *huſband* felt a conviction, that the wife of his love would ere long be taken from him; and the fond *parent*, that he muſt ere long loſe the child, on whom he dotes, their affection would become their torture.

The pleaſures of hope are ſuperior to thoſe of actual enjoyment. The pleaſures of enjoyment are ſeldom unmixed: but even where this is the caſe, they in the end moſt generally pall. Hope does not ſatiate. Here, Novelty, that reſtleſs, ever-craving propenſity of our nature can find enough. Continually varying, the pleaſures of hope, are not embraced by thoſe laws, in conſequence of which the ſenſes become tired. Ever changing, hope anticipates the deſires of curioſity.

Hope ſtimulates uſeful exertion. Her high-wrought dreams frequently fire mankind, particularly thoſe, who are young, with an ardor, which is neceſſary to ſurmount obſtacles; and beget a confidence, which prepares the way for ſucceſs.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, it muſt be confeſſed, that hope is alſo a ſource of much pain. It leads to diſappointments, which will torment us, in proportion as our hopes were high-raiſed. There are pains, to which men of ardent

tempers are peculiarly expoſed. What they wiſh, they hope, and too often allow their hopes to run wild; and the conſequence is, that many a fine mind becomes the prey to a melancholy, which deſtroys its uſefulneſs. Although theſe miſchiefs cannot be wholly prevented, they may be greatly leſſened by early ſubjecting fancy to the curb, and by carefully fortifying ſenſibility. A. Z.

Political.

YRUJO *vs.* JEFFERSON.

A translation from the French of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's circular, addressed to the different foreign Ministers accredited near the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21, 1806.

SIR,

THE want of correctness which appears to prevail throughout the article, relative to Spain, in the message which the President of the United States sent to Congress on the 3d ult. compelled me to transmit on the 6th of said mouth, to the secretary of state, the note of which I have the honor of enclosing to you a translated copy. The extreme publicity given to said message, as well as to the documents relative to the above mentioned articlesent to Congress some time after, caused me to hope that government, from the ostensible purity of its intentions, would also have published my note, as its publication would have tended to present the affairs in question under their true point of view. I have been waiting in silence for more than forty days in expectation of this act of justice, but I have waited for it in vain; and as no hopes any longer remain of seeing it verified, I have thought it my duty, sir, to transmit you a copy of this document, for the information of your court, with the object, that whatever may have been the light under which the President of the United States may have thought proper to present the conduct of Spain, it may be known that the King my master, in his political relations with the United States, has always manifested the good faith, so well known, which is the true character of his government, acting towards them always with justice, and very often with generosity.

Accept, sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) THE MARQUIS OF CASA YRUJO.

P. S. I authorise you, sir, to give copies not only of my note, but even of the present letter.

[TRANSLATION.]

PHILADELPHIA, 6*th December*, 1805.

SIR,

The zeal with which I have endeavored to preserve the harmony and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United States, has caused me to read with particular regard the article of the president's message, sent to Congress the 3d inst. respecting the political relations betwixt the U. States and the king my master. As in the exposition to which I allude there exists in my opinion, several mistakes of a delicate and important tendency, although I render to the president due justice in regard to the motives which may have caused this apparent want of correctness, yet my character imposes on me the task of entering into an examination of some of his assertions, and of demonstrating that either from the want of exact information, or owing to defective translations they appear in some cases not altogether correct.

In the article of the President's Message relative to Spain, after mentioning that the negociations for the settlement of the existing differences had not had a satisfactory issue, he says, "Spoliations during a former war for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims *in no wise connected with them*. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount." It is very well known that in a state of war, there exists and will probably ever exist, a certain abuse of force, confided to subaltern hands: Even the United States themselves have not been an exception to this general rule, and during the short period of hostilities with France, in the year 1798, notwithstanding no privateers were armed, and that their protecting forces consisted only of a small number of frigates, neutrals experienced from them many injuries, well authenticated by the numerous claims on this government by the injured powers, principally on the part of Denmark and Sweden.

Probably there might have existed last war some abuses of this nature, although very rare on the part of the royal navy of Spain; but the king my master, animated by that love of justice, which characterizes him, authorised his principal secretary of state to sign a convention with the American minister near his person, in which were stated reciproçal compensations for the damages their respective subjects and citizens might have sustained from officers, or individuals of either, contrary to the right and laws of nations. This stipulation, similar to that of the same nature in the treaty of friendship, navigation and limits, concluded in 1795, *and scrupulously complied with* by my sovereign, would now have had the same effect by the ratification of the convention, had not an article been inserted therein tending to impose on Spain the obligation of a responsibility both detrimental and important in its result, as well as unsupported by reason and justice under the existing circumstances. My court has in a direct manner, as well as through me, repeatedly manifested to the American government its readiness to carry the said stipulation into effect, whenever the article in the same convention relative to the above mentioned responsibility, should either be suppressed or altered in a manner more conformable to justice, and has been so far from refusing to satisfy said compensations on account of other *claims in no wise connected with them*, that it was precisely because they are connected that the said convention has not been carried into effect, as was, and still is, the wish of the king my master.

It is true that the two subjects by their nature are not connected with each other in themselves, but it is also true, that this *connection is very great*, when we consider that an endeavor is made to form out of these two things, distinct in themselves, component parts of the *same whole*: thereby placing the king, my master, under the disagreeable dilemma of either refusing to ratify a stipulation which he concives to be just, and therefore wishes to fulfil, or else of taking on himself a responsibility, more or less direct, in favor of the United States, to which it is well proved they have no right to pretend.

In regard to what concerns the new spoliations, I can assure you, sir, few are those that can strictly merit this denomination on the part of Spanish vessels, as many of the captures which so frequently figure in the American papers, arise either from acts of contraband, or from a want of having on board the documents required by the treaty of 1795, or even from other circumstances which the captains and owners of said prizes will take good care to conceal: besides, on this head, the citizens of the United States would receive that justice which they have already experienced on the same subject in virtue of the treaty of 1795. I cannot but observe, that although I had the honor of communicating to you, sir, two months ago, that the strictest injunctions had been given by the king my master, not to interrupt the navigation of American citizens, when employed in a lawful trade, no mention is made by the president of this circumstance, as highly important in its effects towards the American commerce, as it is necessary to demonstrate his just and pacific intentions.

Without any view to recrimination, I find it necessary to observe, that although the violations of the rights of neutrals are infinitely more frequent and extensive on the part of England, whose vessels of *the royal navy* have almost continually blockaded the ports of the United States, and what is more, when this power daily establishes new principles on the rights of neutrals, which in reality, tend to undermine and annihilate them; the name of Great-Britain is no where to be found in the columns of the President's message.

These circumstances in themselves would not authorize any animadversion on my part, were it not for a most essential one which immediately affects the interests of the king, my master—I allude to the *many thousand American sailors* violently forced from the shelter of the flag which ought to protect them, and compelled to fight on board of British ships of war, against the subjects of the king my master. I cannot but call the attention of the government of the U. States towards such a conduct, that in their wisdom, they might adopt the necessary measures to correct an abuse, which at the same time that it violates their neutrality is extremely predjudicial to Spain.

The president adds, "On the Mobile, our commerce passing that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches." Altho' this assertion is not accompanied by any observation whatever, which might cause it to be viewed as a national offence, I must observe, that according to my information, the duties on imports and exports are very moderate, only 6 percent.* that every power has a right to regulate as they please these objects within the boundaries of their jurisdiction, and that this exercise of sovereignty is practised by the American government at Fort Stoddert; that is, within the lines, without any pretension on the part of Spain to interfere in their regulations. But even admitting it may be troublesome, it never surely can be pretended as a national offence.

He afterwards says—"Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to." This assertion is not strictly correct; for it is, and always has been, the wish as well as the intention of Spain, *to adjust amicably* the limits of Louisiana; but however friendly (*amicable*) may have been her disposition towards it, she cannot sacrifice thereto either the dignity or rights of her crown, so that it was not, as the President supposes, owing to the want of a desire of *adjusting amicably*, that this business was not concluded; but rather from the nature of the proposals, which were in themselves inadmissible. The paragraph continues—"While the right is *unsettled*, we have avoided to change the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the *disputed* territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not easily be controuled; but in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence." In truth, I cannot comprehend what the president can call *unsettled right*; and still less, if he wishes to apply it to that part of West Florida comprehended within the Missisippi, Iberville, the lakes and the river Perdido—The right of this territory cannot be considered as *unsettled* or doubtful; for independent of that right arising from actual possession and from the treaty of *retrocession* of Louisiana to France, there is another conclusive circumstance, well known to the American government, which ought and must dissipate every doubt, if any could ever exist on this subject. The most distinguished civilians agree, that the true interpreters of a treaty, doubtful in any of its clauses or expressions are the *contracting parties*, themselves when this can be obtained. Spain and France, who were the contracting parties in the treaty of *retrocession*, on which is founded that of sale, of the 30th of April, from whence the pretensions of the American government emanate, have explained it in the manner already known to you, sir; namely, that it was not the intention of Spain to cede to France more than she had received from her, as the title and word *retrocession* made use of therein, clearly imply;

* NOTE—It is necessary to remark that the navigation of the Mobile, which appears to furnish the president a motive of complaint, is enjoyed by the Americans, in consequence of a gracious indulgence on the part of Spain; as no right does yet exist, to navigate the waters of that river, within the boundaries of Spain, who holds exclusively that right grounded on sovereign possession, on the opinions of the most celebrated civilians, and supported by the very principles established by the American government, through the medium of their attorney general, Bradford, in the case of the prize Grange taken on the waters of the Delaware. After this it is necessary to confess that the animadversions of the president upon this head are as unjust as they are impolitic.

and that France never would have pretended or hoped to obtain one inch of land east of the Missisippi, Iberville and the lakes. The true *intentions* of the *contracting parties being thus expressly manifested*, I shall content myself by copying a single paragraph from VATTEL among many other similar ones which I could produce from other civilians, in support of the rights of the king my master, on this subject. In paragraph 174 of "The interpretation of Treaties, Vattel says..." When we manifestly see what is the sense that *agrees with the intention of the contracting powers*, it is not permitted to turn their words to a contrary meaning. *The intention sufficiently known furnishes the true matter of the convention, of what is promised and accepted, demanded and granted. To violate the treaty, is to go contrary to the intention sufficiently manifested, rather than against the terms in which it is conceived; for the terms are nothing without the intentions throughout to dictate them.*" According to this, the position taken by the president, in the said paragraph of his message, that the right (no doubt alluding to the territorial right) was *doubtful* or *unsettled* is inadmissible, & of course all the inductions & consequences he draws from this supposition, fall completely to the ground. Besides, whatever alteration or change might have taken place in the territories of his Catholic Majesty could never have been as I have had the honor to inform you, sir, but the effects of a new plan of frontiers, which the retrocession of Louisiana would of course render necessary; or else it might proceed from the circumstance of Spain's being engaged in a war with England; but never with a view to disturb the peace and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United States.

The president continues saying, "inroads have recently been made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi; our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government."

Although I have not on this subject more information than that received through the American news papers, whose accounts cannot be supposed very impartial, nevertheless supposing them correct in their extent, from those I have read it is neither proved nor do I think it possible to believe, that the *officers* and *soldiers* of the king, my master, have crossed the American line, to commit within the jurisdiction of the United States, the pretended insults. *The first example of these inroads was given by several American citizens*, who, in August 1804, penetrated through the territory of Baton Rouge, and aided by the brother Kempers, and other malcontents of the Spanish side made an attempt to surprize and render themselves masters of the fort of Baton Rouge, and actually arrested some magistrates and other persons of note. On this subject I had the honor of speaking and writing to you, sir, in due time, but I am hitherto without the least answer. If the seizing of *American citizens* ("*our citizens have been seized*") has any reference to the arrest of the Kempers, I must in the first place declare, that according to my late information these Kempers are not *American Citizens*, because when they settled themselves in the Spanish territory, they became *subjects of the king*, and of course had lost their rights as American citizens; and in the second, that the arrest of these persons according to a letter from Natches, of the 8th October last, published in the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, was effected by *negroes*, *mulattoes* and *American citizens*, who, no doubt, expected some recompense, delivered them *within the Spanish lines*, from whence it appears some Spanish soldiers took charge of to conduct them to Baton Rouge. It is true that it has also been said, that a part of a company of cavalry, commanded by a certain captain Jones, had entered another part of the line and had conducted themselves in a violent and improper manner, towards two families; but should this account be true, I can assure you, sir, that the government of the United States shall receive due satisfaction from Spain, the reputation of whose government is too well established, to believe it can in any manner be privy to, or approve of acts, as far beneath its character *as they are useless in their effects*. Incidents of this nature often happen on the frontiers of every country, and they only deserve attention when they receive the sanction of the government of the aggressors, or when in such cases, due satisfaction is refused.

I have gone over step by step, the article of the president's message which relates to Spain, and have endeavored to present with candor and truth, although in a cursory manner, whatever may give correct ideas on its nature and tendency. Having fulfilled this duty incumbent on my situation, permit me to offer you, sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

JAMES MADISON Esq.

Editor's Closet.

We are informed that the wretched egotist, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, is now laboring under the most confirmed insanity. Amongst the many proofs of his derangement, are two singular facts:—He imagines that he has been invested with an agency for demolishing the whole fabric of Christianity; and, it is said, has actually commenced his operations, by attacking its ministers. He has also imbibed the strange conceit, that he is appointed to make a conquest of the moon. For this purpose, he is preparing a quiver of pens, but has not yet determined of what material to make the bow. He intends to ascend by means of a huge kite, formed of the Albany Registers which were published while "*under his editorial control.*" He is himself to act as bob to the kite, by clinging to its tail, while Dewit Clinton holds the string.—Notwithstanding these singular fantasies, we are assured, that he performs his task of reading and writing for the house of Assembly, with his usual *ability*; and that the only difference to be perceived is, that he stands on tiptoe oftener, and sometimes appears to be putting himself in a posture to fly.

Monroe's Remonstrance.

A long and spirited remonstrance, presented to the British government by Mr. Monroe, on the 23d of September last, has been sent to Congress by the President. This remonstrance relates principally to the late seizure and condemnation of American vessels by the British, in conformity with new doctrines assumed by them. It also touches lightly upon the impressment of our seamen. We cannot find room for it; nor do we think it necessary.—It *speaks* nothing but what every honest American *feels*.—We extract the following passages, however; because the first contains an explicit acknowledgement of the benefits arising from JAY's Treaty; and the last conveys a just idea of the timid policy of the present administration:—

"I shall now proceed (says Mr. Monroe) to shew that the decisions complained of are contrary to the understanding, or what perhaps may more properly be called an agreement of the two governments on the subject. By the order of the 6th Nov. 1793, some hundreds of American vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned. Those seizures and condemnations, became the subject of an immediate negociation between the two nations, which terminated in a treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the whole subject to commissioners, who should be invested with full power to settle the controversy which had thus arisen. That stipulation was carried into complete effect; commissioners were appointed, who examined laboriously and fully, all the cases of seizure and condemnation which had taken place, and finally decided on the same, in which decisions they condemned the principle of the order and awarded compensation to those who had suffered under it. Those awards have been since fairly and honorably discharged by Great-Britain."

Speaking of impressments, Mr. Monroe says—

"In that line, the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne, ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives; whether the United States merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled, among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and become degenerate."

That a democratic editor should tell falshoods when there is any thing to be gained by it, is by no means extraordinary. It is a very common thing with them. But we cannot conceive what motive Holt could have had for asserting, in his last paper, that "we have ministers to the courts of France and England distinguished for their talents and *undoubted for their fidelity to the interests of their country.*" Holt must know, for every body knows, that MONROE was formerly recalled from the French Court by WASHINGTON, for *infidelity to his country:* And nine tenths of the people of the United States believe that ARMSTRONG will or ought to be recalled by the present administration, for his late *infidelity to the interests of his country.*

Voice of the People.

Memorials have been presented to Congress from the merchants of almost every commercial town and city in the United States, relative to the almost numberless aggressions on our neutral rights. No distinction of party is known in these memorials. We do not wish to anticipate evil: But we fear that nothing will rouse our government to action.

The bill for suspending our intercourse with Great Britain, it is expected, will pass the house of representatives of the United States.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

On a re-consideration of the communication of "JOB," we conclude not to publish it. By pruning it of some parts, rather objectionable, we should materially alter its tone and spirit, a freedom which we do not like to exercise. In any future essays, we should advise "JOB" to take a less extensive field. We trust, he may rely on candor in our judgment, and friendship in our counsel.

We shall continue the letters from the plain gentleman at Washington, to his FRIEND RELF, as our room will allow.

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.

COMPLAINTS in the paſt ſeaſon, have been made that the Canker worms which a few years ſince, committed ſuch depredations on our orchards, have again made their appearance, commenced their deſtructive career, and threaten a repetition of the calamity formerly inflicted. The apple in its various uſes is ſo extremely neceſſary and convenient to every claſs of citizens in the community that its preſervation from the ravages of theſe devouring reptiles, is an object of no ſmall magnitude.

It has been erroneouſly imagined that the eggs, which in the genial warmth of ſpring, produce ſuch infinite multitudes of the canker worm, were depoſited by an inſect in the earth, under the trees the preceding ſeaſon. Hence many abſurd and uſeleſs methods have been adopted to arreſt their progreſs. The inſects undoubtedly, depoſit their eggs under the rough bark of the apple-tree, and in defective places in the trunk and branches, in which poſition they are much better protected from the inclemency of the ſeaſons, than, they would be in the earth. This idea receives confirmation from a remark frequently made, when they appeared before, that young orchards, the bark of whoſe trees were ſmooth, eſcaped unhurt, whilſt older orchards in their vicinity were deſtroyed. Having found the depoſitories of the eggs of theſe inſects, the following method is propoſed for their deſtruction: Take a hoe and ſcrape off all the rough bark from the branches and trunks of your trees, in the fall of the year exerciſing the precaution not to injure the live bark, and the bark thus ſcraped off, it would be adviſeable, though not indiſpenſibly neceſſary, to remove. This operation will deſtroy a great part of the eggs. In the following ſpring, before the worms appear, encircle the trunks of your trees juſt below the branches, with turf, or clod of earth covered with graſs, an inch and an half or two inches thick, ſecured in its place by a cord, or the inner bark of elm, nicely adjuſted to the bodies of the trees ſo as to leave no paſſage for the worms, and cut ſquare on the under ſides in a line perpendicular with the body of the tree. The worms which may be hatched below the turf can never ſurmount this obſtacle. Many eggs depoſited above in the branches will undoubtedly have eſcaped deſtruction from the firſt operation. When you have reaſon to believe that the eggs are all hatched and before the worms have done much injury, ſend a lad up into the trees and let him begin at the top and gently agitate the limbs from top to bottom. The worms on ſhaking the branches, will quit their hold, and by a web of their own ſpinning let themſelves down to the ground. They will attempt to reaſcend by the body of the tree. When they come to the turf and attempt to crawl on the under ſide of the horizontal plain which it preſents, the looſe particles of earth on which they fix their fangs will give way and they will fall back to the ground. You muſt keep an eye on your trees, and if it be found neceſſary, repeat the operation of ſhaking. For ſince the firſt, other eggs not before hatched, may have yielded their production, or perhaps the worms did not at firſt all quit their hold.

If theſe directions be well obſerved, the worms will inevitably be deſtroyed. The labor and expence in preſerving your orchards from deſtruction will be trifling, when compared with the object to be attained.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

.....

Extract from the MISCELLANEOUS COMPANION, BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

THAT worſhip of the mind which is performed 'in ſpirit and in truth,' whether it be in a congregation, or in private retirement, or in our lawful labor in the world, is the only worſhip which can become the dignity of a rational and immortal ſpirit:—the only worſhip that can produce any inward reformation, which is the one great *end;* and the only worſhip that we can be engaged in with a well-grounded hope of approbation from the uncreated, omnipreſent, and all-ſearching ſpirit.

Selections.

Extract from the Speech of Governor STRONG, *before the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts:*

"BUT changes in the conſtitution of Government are more injurious than in the ſyſtem of laws; even a ſmall innovation may deſtroy its principles. The framers of the National Conſtitution had before them, not only the forms which had been preferred by the ſeveral States, but thoſe alſo which before that time had been deviſed in other ages and nations; and though the repeated experiments which have ſince taken place in *Europe*, may ſuggeſt matter for warning, they afford nothing for imitation. If notwithſtanding, it is found by experience that the conſtitution operates very unequally, or the conſtruction of any part is doubtful, amendments may be neceſſary to alter or explain it. But it is in vain to expect that all will be ſatisfied.—Free governments admit of an endleſs variety of modifications, and the opinions entertained of their reſpective merits are equally various. When the Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, perhaps no man that became ſubject to it, was perfectly pleaſed with every part. It was the reſult of mutual conceſſion, and ſuch indeed muſt always be the caſe, when a form of Government is voluntarily accepted by a Community.

"Almoſt every nation, at ſome period of their exiſtence have enjoyed the privileges of a free government: but how few have preſerved them!—they have been loſt by the inconſtancy of the citizens, or forfeited by their vices. In many Republics, repeated variations in the modes of Government have taken place, as different parties happened to predominate, until the people become weary of changes, and preferred the quiet abſolute power, to the tumults of perpetual revolution. In the minds of ſome men, there ſeems to be a reſtleſsneſs which renders them diſſatisfied with any uniform courſe of things, and makes them eager in the purſuit of novelty; they abound in projects, and are ever meditating ſome fanciful change in the plan of government, which their imaginations repreſent as uſeful. But men of great ambition are ſtill more dangerous; they commonly make the faireſt pretences to principle, though they are actuated only by ſelf-intereſt. If the conſtitution or Laws of their Country preſent obſtacles to the accompliſhment of their wiſhes, they employ every artifice to alter or abolish them; and if individuals oppoſe their attempts, they are equally artful and ſolicitous to deſtroy their influence, and render them odious to their fellow citizens.

"Few men, even in a proſperous community, are fully ſatisfied with their condition; a great part are eaſily induced to believe, that there is ſomething wrong in the government or Laws which might be rectified to their advantage; they therefore readily embrace any ſpecious propoſal to effect an alteration. The crafty and ambitious know how to avail themſelves of this diſpoſition to change, and encourage their followers to expect, that the amendments they propoſe will perfectly ſuit their caſe and produce the very bleſſings they wiſh: in this way, they not only effect their immediate object, but acquire an influence which enables them afterwards to accompliſh the moſt deſtructive innovations. Such perſons encourage hopes that can never be realized, and excite complaints which the moſt wiſe and benevolent Adminiſtration is unable to remove.

"Indeed we are generally apt to aſcribe too much to the efficacy of Laws and Government, as if they alone could ſecure the happineſs of the people; but no laws will be ſufficient to counteract the influence of manners which are corrupted by vice and voluptuouſneſs; and it is beyond the power of any Government, to render the circumſtances of the citizens eaſy and proſperous, if they want the habits of induſtry and frugality.—Government is neceſſary to preſerve the public peace, and protect the perſons and property of individuals: but our ſocial happineſs muſt chiefly depend upon other cauſes; upon ſimplicity and purity of manners; upon the education that we give our children; upon a ſteady adherence to the cuſtoms and inſtitutions of our anceſtors; upon the general diffuſion of knowledge, and the prevalence of piety and benevolent affections among the people.

Our forms of government, are doubtleſs, like all other human inſtitutions, imperfect; but they will inſure the bleſſings of freedom to the citizens, and preſerve their tranquility, as long as they are virtuous; and no Conſtitution that has been, or can be formed, will ſecure thoſe bleſſings to a depraved and vicious people.

The unanimity which appeared in both branches of the Legiſlature, when a propoſed amendment to the national Conſtitution was diſapproved by you at the laſt ſeſſion, may ſeem to render theſe remarks ſuperfluous; but as the Conſtitution of this State does not require, that ſuch amendments ſhould be laid before the Executive, for approbation; and as other queſtions of this kind are likely to ariſe, I truſt there is no impropriety in ſuggeſting theſe reflections, or in adding my teſtimony in favor of the principles you adopted, in the inſtance to which I refer."

Congress.

[*BALANCE SUMMARY.*]

The Ex-Baſhaw of Tripoli.

The application of Hamet Bashaw to our government for relief and assistance, has brought forth a great number of documents, which serve to shew the nature and extent of the *alliance* or *co-operation* of our government and the gallant EATON, with the exiled sovereign. These documents are highly interesting, but, as we observed in our last, their great length compels us to reduce them to a summary :—

The President in the message accompanying these documents, states, that on its being suggested that a concert in action with us was desirable to the Ex-Bashaw, it was considered that concerted operations by those who have a common enemy were entirely justifiable, and might produce effects favorable to both, without binding either to guarantee the objects of the other—that the measure was committed to agents—that commodore Barron was authorized to enter into an understanding with Hamet, and furnish him with some aids of arms and ammunition, and even money—that in order to avail him of the advantages of Mr. Eaton's knowledge of circumstances, an occasional employment was provided for the latter as an agent for the navy in that sea. "Our expectation (says Mr. Jefferson) was, that an intercourse should be kept up between the Ex-Bashaw and the commodore; that whilst the former moved on by land, our squadron should proceed with equal pace, so as to arrive at their destination together, and to attack the common enemy by land and sea at the same time." The President refers to the instructions to Commodore Barron, and several other circumstances, to shew that a *co-operation only* was intended, and not an union of our object with the fortune of the Ex-Bashaw. The President proceeds to state, that in the event it was found, that, after placing the Ex-Bashaw in possession of Derné, one of the most important cities and provinces of the country where he had resided himself as governor, he was totally unable to command any resources, or to bear any part in co-operation with us—that we had never contemplated, nor were we prepared to land an army of our own, or to raise, pay or subsist an army of Arabs, to march from Derne to Tripoli, and to carry on a land war, at such a distance from our resources—that, therefore, while an impression from the capture of Derne might still operate at Tripoli and an attack on that place from our squadron was daily expected, Col. Lear thought it the best moment to listen to overtures of peace then made by the reigning Bashaw—that he did so, and while urging provisions for the United States, effected all he could for the Ex-Bashaw, by engaging the restitution of his family.—The President remarks, that "should it be thought by any that verbal instructions said to have been given by commodore Barron to Mr. Eaton amount to a stipulation that the United States should place Hamet Caramalli on the throne of Tripoli; a stipulation so entirely unauthorized, so far beyond our views, and so erroneous, could not be sanctioned by our government; or should Hamet Caramalli, contrary to the evidence of his letters of January 3d, and 29th, be thought to have left the position which he now seems to regret, under a mistaken expectation that we were at all events to place him on his throne, on an appeal to the liberality of the nation, something equivalent to the replacing him in his former situation, might be worthy its consideration."

The Documents.

First.—An extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Cathcart, dated August 22, 1802—informing that Mr. Eaton had prevailed on the Ex-Bashaw to repair to Malta, with a view to be with our squadron before Tripoli, and to be made use of against the Bashaw—expressing an opinion in favor of the co-operation—and advising, in case the aid of the Ex-Bashaw should be found inapplicable, or his own personal object unattainable, to treat his disappointment with much tenderness, and to restore him, as nearly as possible, to the situation from which he was drawn, and to make some other convenient arrangement, more eligible to him; and further, in case of a treaty of peace with the reigning Bashaw, to make some stipulation, formal, or informal, in favor of the brother, which might be a desirable alleviation to his misfortune.

Second.—Eaton's commission, as agent of the navy department of the U. S. for the several Barbary regencies, dated May 26, 1804.

Third.—Letter from the Secretary of the navy to Mr. Eaton, dated May 30, 1804—informing him of his appointment—directing him to receive instructions from, and obey the orders of Commodore Barron, and to render to our squadron in the Mediterranean, every assistance in his power—and stating his compensation to be $ 1200 per annum, and the rations of a lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth.—Extracts of letters from the Secretary of the navy to Commodore Barron, dated June 25th, 1804—submitting entirely to the discretion of the Commodore, the expediency of co-operating with the Ex-Bashaw; and mentioning, that, in case of such co-operation, Mr. Eaton would be found extremely useful.—By this letter it appears, that Col. Lear was authorized to negociate a treaty of peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli. Commodore Barron was directed to convey him to any of the Barbary regencies that he might request, and co-operate with him in measures best calculated to effectuate a termination of the war with Tripoli.

Fifth.—Commodore Barron's written instructions to Capt. Hull, dated Sept. 30, 1804—directing him to proceed to Malta or Syracuse, to refit his vessel (the Argus)—then to take on board two months provisions and water, and proceed for Alexandria, and to convoy all vessels found there, or at Smyrna, as far as Malta, and immediately after to join the squadron of Tripoli.

Sixth.—Commodore Barron's *verbal orders* to Capt. Hull (attested by Capt. Hull and Mr. Eaton)—stating that the written orders abovementioned were intended to disguise the real object of his expedition and directing him to proceed with him (Eaton) to Alexandria in search of Hamet Bashaw, and to convey him and his suit to Derne or such other place as might be deemed most proper for co-operating with the naval force against the common enemy; or, if more agreeable to him, to bring him to the Commodore before Tripoli. "The Bashaw may be assured (said Commodore Barron) of the support of my squadron at Bengazi or Derne, where you are at liberty to put in, if required, and if it can be done without too great risque. And you may assure him also, that I will take the most effectual measures with the forces under my command for co-operating with him against the usurper, his brother, and for re-establishing him in the regency of Tripoli. Arrangements to this effect are confided to the discretion with which Mr. Eaton is vested by the government.

Seventh.—Letter from Mr. Eaton to Capt. Hull, dated Grand Cairo, Jan. 8, 1805, containing a translated copy of a letter from Hamet Bashaw to Mr. Eaton. The letter of Hamet glows with friendship and gratitude. He appoints a place of meeting, which Mr. Eaton states to be about 8 hours march from Alexandria.

Eighth.—Letter from Capt. Bainbridge to George Davis, Esq at Tunis, dated Tripoli, Jan. 27, 1805—expressing the utmost anxiety to receive some information from the American government—and stating that the Bashaw was desirous of peace—that the funds of the prisoners were all exhausted; and that, were it not for the Danish consul, Mr. Nissen, they would suffer considerably for necessaries.—To this letter is subjoined a *postscript* by the Danish consul, who speaks of the plan of the Ex-Bashaw as "very vast;" but adds that the prisoners lives would be sacrificed in case of success.

Ninth.—Letter from Mr. Eaton to the Secretary of the navy, dated, Alexandria, Feb. 13, 1805—giving an account of transactions in Egypt. After mentioning several impediments to the progress of the expedition, Mr. Eaton states, that the Ex-Bashaw had determined to take the desart of Lybia to Derne, lest, by taking shipping and separating himself from the Arabs, they would lose all patience if not confidence also, and abandon his cause—that he (Mr. Eaton) was to join him with a detachment from the city on the next Sunday, and proceed with them to Bomba, at the head of 500 men, and then take post—that Capt. Hull, in the meantime, was to repair to the rendezvous for suitable reinforcements and supplies to secure an establishment at Derne and Bengazi—that he had requested of the commodore, for the purpose, 100 stand of arms with cartridges, & 2 brass field pieces with trains and ammunition, and also a detachment of 100 marines, if necessary, to lead a *coup de main*—that the whole expenditure of cash in this expedition, including expences in Egypt would amount to $ 20,000—that further disbursements and supplies would be necessary to carry the plan into final effect; but that, as an indemnification, the Ex-Bashaw had pledged the tribute of Sweden, &c. as stipulated in the Convention. "The Arabs and Moors (says Mr. Eaton) are universally with us, and, if we had the means of subsistence, we might march 20 or 30,000 from the borders of Egypt, who from time to time have taken refuge here since the usurpation of Jussuf Bashaw."

Tenth.—Letter from Mr. Eaton to Commodore Barron, dated, Feb. 14, 1805, repeating in substance the information contained in the foregoing letter, and closing in the following manner :—"At the invitation of the Bashaw and Divan, and in conformity to the sentiments expressed to me by the secretary of the navy, I have taken on myself the command in chief of the Bashaw's army and the direction of all operations by land, and I cannot but flatter myself we may realize success of our expectations on this coalition; and that you will have the glory of carrying the usurper a prisoner in your squadron to the United States; and of relieving our fellow-citizens from the chains of slavery, without the degrading condition of a ransom.

Eleventh.—The Convention between the U. S. and the Ex-Bashaw, as published in the Balance of last week to which is subjoined the following secret article :—

"His highness Hamet Bashaw, will use his t-most exertions to cause to surrender, to the commander in Chief of the American forces in the Mediterranean, the usurper Joseph Bashaw, together with his family, and chief Admiral, called Maurad Rais, alias Peter Lisle, to be held by the government of the United States, as hostages, and as a guarantee of the faithful observance of the s ipulations, entered into by the convention of the 23d February, 1805, with the United States, provided they do not escape by flight."

Twelfth.—Letter from commodore Barron to Gen. Eaton, dated, March 22d, 1805—acknowledging the receipt of the communications, &c. aforementioned. This letter is important, as it furnishes an explanation (perhaps the first that Gen. Eaton had ever received) of the object and views of our government, respecting the co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw. Commodore Barron declares his intention of immediately sending stores and provisions, and $7000, in specie, to Gen. Eaton; but states the impossibility of furnishing the marines. He recommends the utmost caution, and states, that the government, in giving their sanction to a co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw, did not contemplate the measure as leading, necessarily and absolutely, to a reinstatement of that prince in his rights to the regency of Tripoli—that he was to be employed merely as an instrument—that the convention went beyond his (Barron's) powers—that the Ex-Bashaw ought not to consider us as bound to place him on the throne—that our co-operation with him must not stand in the way of any honorable and advantageous accommodation with the reigning Bashaw—and that, on such terms being offered and accepted, our support of the Ex-Bashaw must necessarily cease.

Thirteenth.—Letter from Commodore Barron to the Secretary of the navy, dated, Malta, April 6, 1805—repeating the information in the preceding documents, and speaking in discouraging terms of the co-operation with the Ex-Bashaw.

Fourteenth.—Letter from Commodore Barron to Gen. Eaton, dated, Malta, April 15, 1805—containing nothing interesting.

Fifteenth.—Extract of a letter from Gen. Eaton to Commodore Barron, dated, Derne, April 20—May 1, 1805—in answer to the letter *(number twelve)* above mentioned. This letter does honor to the head and heart of Eaton. We fear that we shall not be able to do it full justice; but we will endeavor to preserve its spirit and character. Gen. Eaton states, that when government determined to co-operate with Hamet Bashaw, it was understood that adequate provision would be made—that Hamet Bashaw, while in possession of Derne, and gaining ground against the usurper, asked for 6 field pieces, 1000 stand of arms, suitable ammunition, and $ 80,000—that the Secretary of the Navy informed Eaton that the arms, ammunition, and $ 50,000 would be furnished, and put on board the squadron at Hampton roads, then getting ready for sea—that information was received of Hamet having been driven from his post and retired to Egypt, in consequence of which the supplies were withheld—that the $ 20,000 deposited with the consul-general at Algiers, could not be supposed adequate to the purpose of bringing the Ex-Bashaw from his castle in Egypt, and placing him in a situation to act against a rival, possessed of all the resources of his kingdom—and that the $ 20,000, therefore, could have been meant only to assist the research of the Ex-Bashaw, and the revival of his affairs. "Hence (says Gen. Eaton) I think it not presuming too far to conclude, that the unlimited discretion vested in the commander in chief, in regard to all the exigencies of the war, and particularly as it relates to the object in view, extends to every matter necessary to its accomplishment."—"The advantages (continues Gen. Eaton) calculated to result from the success of this measure have heretofore been stated, and thus far the experiment has not disappointed these calculations. We are in possession of the most valuable province of Tripoli; the high estimation the enemy places on this department of the kingdom is evidenced by the extraordinary efforts he has used to defend it, and by the menaces to which he has resorted to deter us from the operations here; his camp was only fourteen hours march from the place, when we seized it by assault I am this evening informed they are retrogading, and only regret we have not the means of pursuing them. The expenses already incurred in this expedition will amount to nearly thirty thousand dollars; for thirteen thousand of which we are indebted to Messrs. Briggs & Brothers of Alexandria, eleven thousand have been received through the hands of captain Hull, including his advance and draughts in Egypt. I have disbursed nearly two thousand, and for the residue shall be indebted to individuals. This expense will not appear extravagant when it is considered that it covers all our expenditures in Egypt, where many sacrifices were necessary to pass the barriers of Turkish jealousy and avidity in getting the Bashaw through that country; of furnishing horses, tents, arms and ammunition, preparatory to our entering the desert; of provisioning a thousand souls, and about two hundred horses in that barren desert, upwards of forty days, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, and of caravans for transporting these provisions the whole distance from Alexandria, and also the unavoidable expenditures in presents to chiefs, and payments to troops, in order to gain the one and avail ourselves of the services of the other." Gen. Eaton further states, that the Ex-Bashaw while in Egypt was destitute of all means of moving a military expedition, except the attachment of his subjects—that the possession of Derne did not materially alter that situation—that the harvest had failed, which, with the extraordinary tributes exacted by the usurper, had rendered the whole kingdom poor and oppressed, and unable to contribute any thing—that no chief can long support military operations without the means of subsisting and paying his troops, particularly with Arabs, who are poor, yet avaricious, and being accustomed to despotism, are indifferent about the name or person of their despot. He instances the great difficulty which the usurper found in recruiting, and the facility with which the Ex-Bashaw brought 2000 Arabs into the field, to shew the weight of money, with those people, and the balance of influence in favor of the latter. Gen. Eaton expresses the utmost confidence, that with the aids contemplated to be furnished by government, Hamet Bashaw might have proceeded to the walls of Tripoli. Still he appears to have entertained but little hope of complete success, even then, without the co-operation of regular troops debarked from the squadron, or procured elsewhere. "With the supplies asked for (says he) provisions for our Christians, and with the firm front of one regular regiment, I believe it would not be presuming too far, to engage, in conjunction with the squadron, to force the enemy to take refuge in a sanctuary. But I confess, sir, (continues the magnanimous Eaton) that there is one discouraging circumstance resulting from the declared views in affording auxiliaries to Hamet Bashaw. These aids are to be withdrawn at any period, when the enemy shall propose terms of peace which may be accepted by the agent of government on the spot. If Hamet Bashaw is to be used *solely* as an instrument to the attainment of an object exclusively to the advantage of the United States, without any consideration to his future existence, or well-being, I cannot persuade myself, that any bond of patriotism dictates to me, the duty of having a chief agency, nor indeed any, in so extraordinary a sacrifice. Certainly the enemy will propose terms of peace with us the moment he enterains serious apprehensions from his brother. This may happen at any stage of the war most likely to rid him of so dangerous a rival, and not only Hamet Bashaw but every one acting with him, must inevitably fall victims to our economy. If we proceed no farther, it would seem incumbent on the honor of government in the event of peace, at least, to place Hamet Bashaw in a situation as eligible as that from which he has been drawn, out of the power of an incensed and vindictive enemy. Probably Jussuf Bashaw would agree to establish him in the government of this province and Bengazi, and to restore to him his family. He may perhaps be made satisfied with such an accomoda ion, and the United States experience from it many of the advantages calculated to result from carrying the original plan into execution, and consistently with both our honor and interest. At all events, I am deeply impressed with the opinion, that the post we have secured here should not be abandoned, nor terms of peace precipitately embraced; indeed it were to be wished that the effect of the success of a co-operation might be tried. It would very probably be a death blow to the Barbary system. Any accommodation savouring of relaxness would as probably be death to the navy, and a wound to the national honor. If it is determined either to proceed or hold a position here, further supplies of cash and provisions must immediately be sent to the coast. From reasons which will suggest themselves from preceding observations, it would not be good policy in Hamet Bashaw to levy contributions during the contest with his brother, lest it should alienate his friends. On the contrary, he ought to be enabled to move with a liberal hand. Cash will do much with the inhabitants of this country: even those whom it will not engage to fight, will by it be engaged not to fight; with it we can pass generally. But if here and there we find a walled town or a garrison impervious to its influence, cannon balls and bayonets come in as irresistible agents. The convention I have entered into with Hamet Bashaw may be useful in case he succeeds in getting repossession of his government, otherwise it can do no mischief, even if ratified, as will appear by the precaution in the second article."

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The following article appears in *the Gazette of the United States*, under the head of

Political Skirmish.

During the debate on friend Sloan's resolution, to lay a tax of ten dollars on every imported slave. Mr. Broom commenced the attack. In the course of, by great odds, the best speech that has been made the present session (closed doors excepted, and if there was then a better, it will ever be locked up in impenetrable darkness) he bore down upon South Carolina in a torrent of elocu-

tion, charged with rankling facts. He told them, that every state had agreed with congress, in their abhorrence of the slave trade. that contrary to the wish of every other part of the union, they still kept open a door for the horrid trade. This roused Peter Early, the champion of the South in oratory, and perceptibly, he was not entirely divested of chagrin.

He charged the champion of emancipation with disrespect to South Carolina, but what was enough to excite the wrath of any man in Peter's situation, Georgia had been implicated. He told, and with exultation told his opponent, that the good and virtuous state of Georgia had in their constitution, a prohibition against the slave trade, & called upon the gentlemen to say, whether Delaware has done as much. This was taken up by Connecticut, in the person of J. C. Smith, who observed that the state which he represented, being formed two hundred years ago never contemplated a slave trade, and from that time to the present moment, she had never received any of their *precious traffic*. Mr. Early rejoined, and told him, that were it not for New-England men, the trade would never be brought to South Carolina, for that nine tenths of the seamen, from the captain downwards, were New-England men. Mr. Dana pleaded guilty, but ably threw off the *opprobrium* from Connecticut to the gentleman opposite, General Stanton of Rhode-Island, to whom he referred on this occasion. The General was now obliged to rise. He declared that he knew none, *at present* engaged in the traffic....and that among the Rhode-Islanders it was now unpopular.

Hudson, *February* 11.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

A law has passed in Virginia to prevent slaves being brought into that state; and to prevent those from remaining there who have been emancipated.

Accidents.

Mr. Giles, on his way to congress, was thrown from his carriage, and had his leg broken.

Mr. Madison lately dislocated his knee by a fall.

The house of Mr. William Fowler, of Marcellus, in this state, was lately destroyed by fire, and four children, the eldest 7 years of age and the youngest 6 months, perished in the flames.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By late arrivals at New York, from San Lucar, and Tonningen, intelligence is received, of which the following is the substance:

On the 13th November, the French army entered Vienna, the imperial Austrian court having retired to Brinn, a strong town in Moravia dependant on Bohemia, and seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, 53 miles north from Vienna. —On the 14th, a body of the French army entered Presburgh, the capital of Hungary, seated on the Danube, 32 miles east of Vienna. The same day the Emperor Napoleon organized for Austria a new form of government, and appointed Gen Clarke to be governor in chief. Each of the conquered circles is placed under the direction of a superintendancy, of which M. Darm, councellor of state, is appointed superintendant general. It is stated, that the Russian army had offered to capitulate, on condition of being permitted to return home—and that the kingdom of Hungary had also offered to capitulate.

Nearly 3,000 pieces of brass cannon and 200,000 muskets were taken at Vienna.

LATEST.

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 4.

Captain Pierce, of the ship Harriot, arrived last evening from Batavia, politely furnished us, at a late hour, through the hands of an obliging commercial friend, with the London Sun of the 2d December, put in his possession by the captain of the British Barbadoes packet, Windsor Castle, which he spoke on his passage, containing the following highly important statement of the "signing a separate Treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, under the walls of Vienna."

The lateness of the hour at which we received the paper, has obliged us to confine our extracts to the annexed articles until our next publication.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

We on Saturday laid before our readers the distressing intelligence received from Holland, of the signature of a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French. The following is the letter from the Dutch Admiral Kikhert:

"Brutus, Nov. 24, 1805. Rear Admiral Kikhert has the honor to inform the Commander of any of his Britannic Majesty's ships which are on the coast of Holland, the important intelligence of Peace having been signed between his majesty the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Germany, under the walls of Vienna, has been received by an extraordinary Courier; and that the conditions were so settled that until the ratification of the Treaty, Venice and the whole of the Tyrol should continue in the hands of the French. The archduke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue. A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the treaty, among which, it is said, there is an article, stating, that the government of Austria is to pay to the Emperor of the French forty millions of livres. "KIKHERT."

From the Norfolk Ledger.

Captain Poulson, arrived here from Teneriffe, via St. Thomas, furnishes us with some further particulars respecting the Rochefort squadron, which he derived partly from the American captains whose ships had been destroyed, and partly from his own observation.

This fleet put to sea in expectation of meeting the combined fleet from Cadiz; for this purpose they cruised some time in a certain latitude, during which they destroyed the neutral vessels. After some time they endeavored to gain the port of Vigo, but the wind heading, they made for Teneriffe, where they arrived consisting of one three decker, four seventy fours, three frigates two brigs, the Calcutta and six merchant ships, prizes.

They sailed on the 17th November, with the Calcutta, which they had comissioned. From the small quantity of provisions and water, which they procured at Teneriffe, and from the circumstance of taking the captains and crews of the neutral vessels with them, captain P. concludes they will attempt to enter some port in France or Spain.

A ship had arrived at St. Thomas, one of the Cork convoy, the captain of which states, that the convoy was met as stated in the account via Nassau, and all except two or three were destroyed by this squadron after their leaving Teneriffe.

Capt Southward, arrived here from Elsineur, informs us, that on the 17th December, in lat. 45, 50, long. 14 he was boarded by a French corvette, in company with seven sail of French line of battle ships, steering West South-West. We cannot conjecture what French fleet this can be, having heard of none other except the Rochefort squadron being at sea. If it had not been for the course which this fleet was steering, we should have supposed it to be the Rochefort squadron.

The destruction of neutral vessels by the Rochefort squadron, in order to prevent intelligence, is something new and extraordinary. We believe no nation has ever before proceeded to this length; because the French fleet skulking about the ocean is afraid to meet the enemy, neutrals who are pursuing their lawful commerce are seized and destroyed—The account says, that the captains have received Bills on Paris for the amount of their vessels and cargoes destroyed. We shall wait with some anxiety the arrival of some of the captains, whose vessels have been destroyed.

The destination of this fleet is generally and with some appearance of reason, supposed to be for India. It is to be hoped that none of our valuable India ships will be so unfortunate as to meet this destroying fleet.

The Knell.

DIED,

At Annapolis, ALEXANDER C. HANSON, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, aged 56.

At New-London, RICHARD LAW, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, aged 72.

At Troy, JOHN BIRD, Esq. Counsellor at Law, aged 37.

☞ *THE OFFICE OF*
HOSMER & RODMAN,
Is removed to the rooms lately occupied by the *BANK*.
Feb 11.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A SHORT STORY.

BY ROBERT RUSTICOAT, ESQ.

A WEARY Frenchman, trudging on the road,
Swelt'ring beneath a loose-coat's cumbrous load,
Accosts a dashing prig,
Sporting a splendid gig,
"You have the kindness, let my big coat ride,
"Me thank you, sare, and much *obleesbe* beside."

"Yes, yes—in with't," replied the beau;
"But then, suppose, to different towns we go?"

"No fear," rejoined the Frenchman in a minute—
"You take my coat, *I shall myself be in it.*"

Diversity.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

THESPIAN MIRROR.

WE do ourselves the pleasure to recommend to the public, a little weekly paper under the title of *Thespian Mirror*, of which the 4th number has already appeared. We believe we cannot do this more successfully than by telling the following short and simple story introductory of the Editor himself, accompanied with a specimen of his style as taken from his prospectus.

The week succeeding the first number, some remarks on its merits were sent to my paper by a corespondent, under the signature of *Criticus*, but there not being room for their insertion for several subsequent days, an apology was made, and a promise, that they should appear the next evening. This by mere chance it seems, met the eye of the Editor of the Mirror, who immediately sent to my house the following billet, written in a beautiful hand, though evidently in haste; it is published just as I received it, without the alteration of a syllable;....

"The Editor of the Thespian Mirror, having observed a note in the *Post* of this evening, promising some remarks on his work would take the liberty of asking Mr. Coleman, whether they are, or are not in favor of the publication?

"He makes this request, which may appear singular, on account of some inaccuracies which crept in the first number through entire accident, and which, though they might pass unnoticed by the community probably would not escape the attention of a *Criticus*.

"He would farther observe, that though his extreme youth (being under the age of 14) might, in the eyes of many be considered, sufficient to deter him from an undertaking of such magnitude, it was commenced with a laudable design, and (as some apology for its errors) was an unassisted attempt."

I perused the note a second time, and it will not I think be considered strange or harsh that I was incredulous to the story of the writer's youth. I turned to his paper & reperused the prospectus, (which is presently to be given the reader,) and my incredulity was by no means lessened. It was difficult to believe that a boy of 13 years of age, could possess such strength and maturity of intellect. In my judgment we have scarcely any thing in the annals of letters that is superior to the prosaic production of this American youth. Boys have sometimes appeared who wrote pretty nay good verses at as early an age; but when we consider how much they were aided by numbers, nothing can be found in the youthful efforts of Cowley, Milton, Pope or Chatterton, evincing a strength of mind superior to the ordinary & daily productions of the little lad I now do myself the pleasure to notice. But to take up the story again; I wrote him a note inviting him to call in the evening; he did so; but his occupation in the counting room had detained him till so late an hour that I had gone out. In the morning he returned and I saw him. I conversed with him for an hour; enquired into his history, the time since he came to reside in this city, (he told me he was a native of Boston) and his object in setting on foot the publication in question. His answers were such as to dispel all doubts as to any imposition, & I found that it required an effort on my part to keep up the conversation in as choice a style as his own. I have seen him repeatedly since, and have not only had the circumstances of his "extreme youth" confirmed, but what has been my astonishment to learn that three years of his little life have been as it were blotted out of existence, by disease; having during that long period, laboured under an attack of what is called St. Vitus dance in its worst form; so that he is really to be considered as scarcely more than 10 years of age...He has been introduced to some of the first circles in the city, as being, what he really is, a PRODIGY. Want of room prevents extending the narrative further. I therefore finish with the promised extract from his first publication, which, it may be relied on, was written, revised and corrected, by himself, with a single immaterial verbal alteration, suggested by a literary friend to whom he shewed the proof sheet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
"To raise the genius and to mend the heart,
"To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
"Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold;
"For this the Tragic muse first trod the stage,
"Commanding tears, to stream thro' ev'ry age,
"Tyrants no more their savage nature kept,
"And foes to virtue, wonder'd how they wept!"

POPE.

In presenting the present sheet to the enlightened citizens of New-York, as a specimen in matter and manner of a work which on sufficient encouragement will be issued in this metropolis, the Editor would observe that it is proposed to comprehend a collection of interesting documents relative to the Stage, and its performers; chiefly intended to promote the interests of the AMERICAN DRAMA, and to eradicate false impressions respecting the nature, objects, design and tendency of THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

It cannot be denied, that the STAGE is calculated for purposes at once, the most laudable and useful. From its glowing and impressive representations, the Tyrant is induced to relax his wonted severity: the hand of Avarice is opened to the generous influence of Benevolence; the wantonness of the Profligate, is succeeded by philosophic thoughtfulness; the asperity of Misanthropy, is softened into charity and cheerfulness; the conscience of the criminal is struck to repentance, and those absurdities and follies which pervade the

"Living manners as they rise,"

and are not immediately cognizable by the criminal or canon laws, are made to shrink and retire before the dramatic satire:

"Safe from the bar, the pulpit and the throne,
"Yet touch'd by shame and ridicule alone!"

Under these impressions the EDITOR of the THESPIAN MIRROR, ventures to present his work to the public eye; and tho' it comes forward unintroduced, and without any other reccommendation than its own merits, he is induced to hope, that the little stranger will be received with civility judged with candor, and, (if consistent with its deserts) be rewarded with the cheering beams of patronage.

Having said thus much, the EDITOR, respectfully submits the publication, and its plan, to the candid examination of the community at large, anticipating, (while he espouses the cause of the STAGE, as the epitome of men and manners, and the teacher of virtue and morality) his reward in the encouraging patronage of the citizens of New-York, to whom the publication is respectfully dedicated, by

THE EDITOR.

I have but one word to subjoin; what encouragement do such talents in such a boy deserve?

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Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.